EXAMINATION OF THE LEVEL OF COMPUTER UTILIZATION FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES, SOFTWARE USAGE BY TITLE AND THE AVAILABILITY OF EXISTING COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS IN COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICES AND COUNTY JAILS IN IOWA

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL & JUVENILE JUSTICE PLANNING (CJJP)

Terry L. Hudik, Justice System Analyst, Principal Researcher and Author

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JAIL SURVEY

The Jail Survey was a joint research project conducted by the Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning and Statistical Analysis Center (CJJP) and the Iowa Information Technology Department (ITD). The research was designed to address two mandates, one gubernatorial and one legislative. As part of the State's criminal justice integration initiative, the Governor had requested that ITD identify possible ways in which the sharing of data between criminal justice agencies could be increased utilizing existing communications systems. The Iowa Legislature passed legislation, subsequently approved by the governor, requiring that CJJP, among other tasks, examine a number of aspects relating to the jails located within the State, and identify data elements necessary to project the population of those jails into the future. As an extension of the data element identification, this research was designed to identify those data elements currently being collected on individuals incarcerated in jails, identify the manner in which those data elements were stored and explore ways in which such data could be extracted for possible use future research.

It can be noted that CJJP has extensive experience in forecasting the prison population in Iowa. Further, as part of CJJP's response to the above-mentioned legislative mandate, an extensive search of the literature pertaining to jail population forecasting was conducted. That search identified what appears to be a highly authoritative work by Mark A. Cunniff, a member of the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, entitled, "Jail Crowding: Understanding Jail Population Dynamics". The work was developed and published by the National Institution of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice. From the extensive experience of CJJP's forecasting, and the work of Mr. Cunniff, a preliminary list of data elements needed for jail population forecasting was developed and will be presented in future CJJP reports.

It should also be noted that the State of Iowa does have record keeping and data reporting requirements for jails. Each year, using data reported by the jails, the State Jail Inspector, an office of the Iowa Department of Corrections, compiles and publishes a report regarding the jail capacity and average jail population for each county within the state.

CJJP held plenary discussions regarding this research project with both ITD and the State Jail Inspector. As a result of those discussions, it was believed that much of the data required to be compiled and stored by the jails was most likely compiled and stored in one or more automated formats. Consultation with the Jail Committee of the Iowa Sheriff's and Deputies Association confirmed this belief. In consultation with ITD, the State Jail Inspector and the Jail Committee, CJJP developed a questionnaire designed to collect data regarding the existence of automated systems utilized in jail management, the existence of certain existing communications systems within the building where the jail was located and the existence of automated systems that were not utilized for jail management purposes. This questionnaire was mailed to all Iowa sheriffs overseeing a County Jail. The sheriff's written response rate was in excess of 80%. Those counties that did not respond were contacted by phone to obtain the desired data. The final response rate was 100%. Once the data were collected, they were entered into an Access database to facilitate analyses.

Degree of Automation

Analyses of the data indicate that 90 of the 95 county jails, or 95%, currently utilize some form of automated program to capture and store data regarding jail inmates. Further, the five remaining jails do have some form of computer system that, while not being utilized for jail management, is utilized for one or more criminal justice system purposes. It should be noted that Washington County operates a temporary holding facility where a prisoner can be held up to 24 hours as opposed to a county jail were prisoners can be held for a longer period of time.

Computer Platforms

Table 1: Computer Platform by Type and Percentage for Counties Utilizing Automated Jail Management Software

Platform Type	Number	Percentage
Local Area Network (LAN)	53	58.9%
Mainframe	22	24.4%
Personal Computer (PC)	12	13.3%
Mainframe & LAN	2	2.2%
LAN & PC	1	1.1%
Total	90	99.9%

Does Not Total 100% Due to Rounding

Table 1 indicates the most prevalent computer platform for utilizing jail management software is the Local Area Network with almost 60% of the counties utilizing this platform. The next most often utilized platform was the Mainframe (almost 25%) and then PC (about 14%). Three counties reported utilizing a combination of two different platforms to operate their jail management software. Of those counties not utilizing jail management software, four operated PCs and the remaining county operated a Mainframe.

Jail Management Software

Analyses of the jail management software utilized indicated that there were a number of such programs in use. Some were procured from private sector vendors while other were developed locally. Somewhat surprisingly, one program appeared to dominate the marketplace. Table 2 indicates the jail management software program usage by title. It should be noted that a few jails indicated that they were in the process of changing to the use of a new software program. In those cases where the program being switched to was identified, that software was considered the program in use.

Table 2: Jail Management Software Usage by Title

Software Title	Number Using	Percentage Using
Sleuth	43	47.8%
Shield	8	8.9%
Solutions	8	8.9%
Alias	6	6.7%
CIS	3	3.3%
CJIS	2	2.2%
Capture	2	2.2%
PCS Law Enf Software	2	2.2%
Other	16	17.8%
Total	90	100%

As can be seen in Table 2, Sleuth appears to be the jail management program of choice for almost one-half of the County Jails in the state. The next two most utilized programs, Shield and Solutions, were each used in approximately 9% of the jails within the state.

Communication Systems

It was believed that two existing communications systems might be found to be commonly available in a County Jail setting. Those two systems were the Iowa On-Line Warrants and Articles (IOWA) system and the Internet. The IOWA system is a communication system that links a law enforcement agency utilizing the system to other law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and Canada. It also provides access to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and many other law enforcement databases. In Iowa, every County Sheriff's Office has at least one IOWA system terminal in operation. The issue was to determine whether or not the building in which the jail was located had an IOWA system terminal that might be linked to the computer platform on which the jail management software was located. It was also believed that in the current electronic and computer environment, there was a reasonable probability that the Internet, a highly utilized communication system, might also be widely available in the building that served as the County Jail. Thus the research was designed to quantify the availability of each of these communication systems in the County Jail facilities and to provide a possible framework for future criminal justice integration efforts to allow for the electronic transfer of information within and between criminal justice agencies throughout the state.

Table 3: Availability of IOWA System and the Internet Communication Systems in County Jails Utilizing Jail Management Software

Communication System	County Jails with System	Percentage with System
IOWA System	76	84.4%
Internet	81	90.0%
Both IOWA and Internet	70	77.8%

Table 3 indicates the availability of the IOWA system and the Internet in those county jails that reported utilizing some form of jail management software program. As can be seen, nine out of ten county jails utilizing jail management software had an Internet connection available within the building housing the jail. Approximately 85% of those jails had an existing IOWA system terminal in the jail building and over three-quarters of those jails had both communications systems available in the jail building.

It was previously indicated that every County Sheriff in the state utilized the IOWA system, thus the question might be raised as to why that system would not be available in each jail. While typically the Sheriff's Office/Communication Center and the jail are in the same building, there are a number of counties where the jail is in a separate building from the office/communication center. Since the IOWA system is primarily a communication system, it might not be considered essential to have a IOWA terminal in the jail due to the additional expense and limited applicability to jail operations.

In summary, all of the Iowa counties with a County Jail had some form of computer system being utilized in the County Sheriff's Office. In 95% of those counties, the computer system was utilized for jail management. Almost one-half of the counties utilizing jail management software utilized the same basic software program, Sleuth. In 90% of the counties utilizing jail management software, there was Internet access available in the jail building, and in approximately 85% of those counties, the IOWA system was available in the jail building. Tables detailing the computer system types, software titles utilized, etc., by county jail can be found in Appendices A and B.

Additional Research

It would appear that the potential for integrating criminal justice information systems to allow for the exchange of electronic data between the County Jails and other components of the criminal justice system is high. Jail management software is widely utilized, and in most cases, two separate communication systems are already in place. It should be noted that while the purpose of this survey was made known to the Sheriffs, the survey did not attempt to assess their interest in, or their opinions about possible benefits or downsides of, exchanging data electronically between their jail operations and other criminal justice agencies. To the extent that some or all of Iowa's Sheriffs would decide to proceed further along such a path, however, the following recommendations are offered.

It is recommended that to continue to explore the possibility of data exchange, an examination of the data dictionary for the Sleuth program be made to determine exactly which data variables are utilized. Those variables should then be reviewed to determine which of the data items would be of interest to other criminal justice agencies. The company owning the copyright for the Sleuth program should be contacted, and preliminary discussions regarding the possible extraction and transmission of appropriate data elements should be held. Finally, a determination should be made as to whether the IOWA System or Internet would provide the most cost effective manner in which to securely transmit and receive the data being exchanged. In the absence of consensus or resources to proceed with such recommendations on a statewide basis, Iowa's criminal justice information systems integration initiative should be encouraged to include pilot projects involving interested Sheriffs, the Court, DOC and other criminal justice agencies and officials.

COUNTY ATTORNEY SURVEY

Like the Jail Survey, the County Attorney Survey was a joint research effort by CJJP and ITD. This survey was designed to measure the degree to which the County Attorney's Offices were computerized, to what degree they utilized computer software for prosecutorial case management and what existing communication system was most widely available in the building where their main offices were located, the IOWA System or the Internet. The overall goal of the project was to explore the possibility of expanding the exchange of data between criminal justice agencies through the use of existing communications systems and to provide essential background information for decisions regarding future statewide criminal justice system integration efforts.

CJJP and ITD jointly developed a one-page questionnaire, which was mailed to all County Attorneys. A postage paid return envelope was provided in an effort to increase the response rate. Prior to the questionnaire being mailed, it was reviewed and approved by the Iowa County Attorneys Association's Executive Director, who also provided a cover letter urging the individual County Attorneys to participate in the survey. The initial written response rate was over 80%. Through the use of emails and phone calls, this survey also received a 100% response rate.

Degree of Automation

Analyses of the data indicate that in all of the 99 County Attorney's Offices, there is some form of computer system in their office. One, however, indicates that the computer system is not currently being utilized. In another county, the County Attorney had recently resigned, an interim County Attorney had been appointed, and a new County Attorney will be elected in two months. In this case, the data provided by the interim County Attorney was included in the database.

Computer Platforms

Table 4: Computer Platform by Type and Percentage for County Attorney's Offices

Platform Type	Number	Percentage
Local Area Network (LAN)	44	44.4%
Mainframe	3	3.0%
Personal Computer (PC)	50	50.5%
LAN & PC	1	1.0%
Unknown	1	1.0%
Total	99	99.9%

Does Not Total 100% Due to Rounding

Table 4 indicates the most prevalent computer platform within the County Attorney's Offices is the Personal Computer with approximately one-half of the counties utilizing this platform. The next most often utilized platform was the Local Area Network (almost

45%) and then Mainframe (about 3%). One county reported utilizing a combination of two different platforms, and one county reported not knowing what type of computer system they had as it was not being utilized.

Case Management Software

It should be noted that at some point in the past, the Iowa County Attorneys Association (ICAA) desired to have all of its members utilize a software program named Prosecutor Dialog. The software, which was designed for prosecutorial case management, was promoted by ICAA, who intended to pay for the annual maintenance contract and support for all the County Attorneys in the state. However, when the cost of that contract was placed at approximately $300,000.00 annually by the vendor, the project became cost prohibitive, and was dropped. It does appear that some of the County Attorneys purchased the software and support because, as will be seen below, a number of County Attorneys do utilize that program.

Analyses of the data indicated that of the 98 County Attorneys Offices reporting the current use of a computer system, 47, or 48.0% reported that they utilized the computer system for prosecutorial case management.

Table 5: **Prosecutorial Case Management Software Usage by Title**

Software Title	Number Using	Percentage Using
Prosecutor Dialog	14	29.8%
Excel	7	14.9%
Access	5	10.6%
Locally Developed Prog	4	8.5%
Word Perfect	4	8.5%
Word	3	6.4%
Other	10	21.3%
Total	47	100%

Table 5 appears to indicate that relatively few County Attorneys actually use software specifically designed for prosecutorial case management. Rather most use some form of word processing or database program and adapt it for what they deem case management.

Communication Systems

It was believed that two existing communications systems might be found to be commonly available to a County Attorney. Those two systems were again the Iowa On-Line Warrants and Articles (IOWA) system and the Internet. It was thought that many County Attorneys have their primary office in the County Courthouse, and in a number of courthouses, the County Sheriff has the communications center where the IOWA system

would be available. Analyses of the data indicated that this was not the case as only 25 of the County Attorneys' Offices were located in the same building as the communications center. While in most cases the County Attorney's Office was located relatively close, one mile or less, to the communications center, in some cases the distance was over ten miles. Thus it would not appear that the IOWA system would be a viable option as an existing communications system that could be easily accessed by all County Attorneys.

Conversely, the Internet appears to be a highly viable option as an existing communications system through which County Attorneys could exchange data with other criminal justice system agencies. Of the 98 County Attorneys using computer systems, 90, or 91.8% reported having existing Internet connections. Of those, 46, or 51.1% indicated that they utilized a "high speed" connection such as a T-1 line, 42, or 46.7%, used a dial-up connection, and 2 failed to list the type of connection.

Finally, the County Attorneys were asked if the intended to purchase/upgrade their computer systems and case management software in the next year. Analyses of the responses indicated that 21 intended to upgrade their computer systems, 6 intended to purchase/upgrade prosecutorial case management software and 6 intended to upgrade both.

In summary, it appears that there is a high degree of automation in the County Attorneys Offices in that all have some form of computer system installed, and all but one utilizes the computer system. Based on the availability of existing communications systems, it appears that the Internet would be the most viable option with 90 of the 99 County Attorneys Offices having existing internet connection, as opposed to approximately 25% that have the IOWA system available in the same building as their offices. The extraction and transmission of data appears to be problematic in that very few County Attorneys Offices appear to use software specifically designed for prosecutorial case management. Rather, it appears that they utilize common word processing and database programs and adapt them to their needs. Given the diversity and number of the software programs utilized, it appears that it will be a formidable task to develop the number of data extraction and transmission programs needed to deal effectively with the various programs utilized by the County Attorneys of the state. Tables detailing communication system availability, software usage by title, etc. can be found in Appendices C and D.

Describing as formidable certain tasks related to establishing electronic data exchange functions between County Attorneys and other criminal justice agencies does not mean that such exchanges cannot or should not be sought after. It simple means that there is a great deal of work yet to be done in order to be able to integrate Iowa's justice information systems. It is recommended that ITD, CJJP, ICAA and others continue to explore the benefits and levels of interest in such data exchanges. Similarly, as with the county jails, the State's criminal justice information systems integration initiative should be encouraged to include pilot projects involving interested County Attorneys, local law enforcement agencies, the Court, DOC and other agencies.

Appendix A – Availability of the IOWA System and Internet in County Jails

County	IOWA in Jail	Internet in Jail
Adair	True	True
Adams	True	True
Allamakee	True	True
Appanoose	True	True
Audubon	True	True
Benton	True	True
Black Hawk	True	True
Bremer	True	True
Buchanan	True	True
Buena Vista	True	True
Butler	True	True
Carroll	True	True
Cass	True	True
Cedar	True	True
Cerro Gordo	True	True
Cherokee	True	True
Chickasaw	True	True
Clarke	True	True
Clay	True	True
Clayton	True	True
Clinton	True	True
Crawford	False	True
Dallas	True	True
Davis	True	False
Decatur	True	True
Delaware	False	True
Des Moines	False	True
Dickinson	True	True
Dubuque	True	True
Emmet	True	True
Fayette	True	True
Floyd	False	False
Fremont	True	True
Greene	True	True
Grundy	True	True
Guthrie	True	False
Hancock	True	True
Hardin	True	True
Harrison	True	True
Henry	True	True
Howard	True	True
Humboldt	True	True

County	IOWA in Jail	Internet in Jail
Ida	True	True
Iowa	True	True
Jackson	False	True
Jasper	True	True
Jefferson	True	True
Johnson	True	True
Jones	True	True
Keokuk	True	False
Kossuth	False	True
Lee	True	False
Linn	False	True
Louisa	True	True
Lucas	True	True
Lyon	True	True
Madison	True	False
Mahaska	True	False
Marion	True	True
Marshall	True	True
Mills	False	True
Mitchell	True	False
Monona	True	True
Monroe	True	True
Montgomery	False	False
Muscatine	True	True
O'Brien	True	True
Osceola	True	True
Page	False	True
Palo Alto	True	True
Plymouth	True	True
Pocahontas	True	True
Polk	True	True
Pottawattamie	True	True
Poweshiek	True	True
Ringgold	True	True
Sac	True	False
Scott	False	True
Shelby	True	True
Sioux	True	True
Story	False	True
Tama	True	True
Taylor	True	True
Union	True	True
Van Buren	True	False
Wapello	True	True
Warren	True	True

County	IOWA in Jail	Internet in Jail
Washington	True	True
Wayne	True	True
Webster	True	True
Winnebago	False	True
Winneshiek	False	False
Woodbury	True	True
Worth	True	True
Wright	True	True

Appendix B – Computer Type and Jail Management Software by County Jail

County	Comp Jail Data	Software Name	Software Source	Comp Type
Adair	True	Sleuth	Access Data	LAN
Adams	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Allamakee	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Appanoose	True	CJIS	Shield	LAN
Audubon	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Benton	True	Sleuth	Access Data	LAN
Black Hawk	True	Shield	Shield	LAN
Bremer	True	Solutions	Solutions	Mainframe
Buchanan	True	CJIS	Unknown	LAN
Buena Vista	True	Clues	Clues	Mainframe
Butler	True	Bars	Unknown	LAN
Carroll	True	Cops on Patrol	G.A. Thompson	PC
Cass	True	Solutions	Solutions	Mainframe
Cedar	True	Sleuth	Access Data	LAN
Cerro Gordo	True	Alias	Developed Locally	LAN
Cherokee	True	Capture	Smart Software	LAN
Chickasaw	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Clarke	True	Sleuth	Unknown	PC
Clay	True	Shield	Shield	LAN
Clayton	True	Being Installed		LAN
Clinton	True	Jail Trak	Inst of Police Tech & Mgmt	LAN
Crawford	True	Ultra Plus	Developed Locally	PC
Dallas	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Davis	True	Access	PCS, Inc	LAN
Decatur	True	Sleuth	Datamax	PC
Delaware	True	Solutions	County Software Supplier	Mainframe
Des Moines	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Dickinson	True	Necessis	Developed Locally	PC
Dubuque	True	EmergiTech Interslam	EmergiTech	LAN & PC
Emmet	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Fayette	True	Solutions	Solutions	LAN
Floyd	True	Sleuth	Access Data	LAN
Fremont	True	Sleuth	Access Data	LAN
Greene	False			
Grundy	True	Smart Software	Lee Scott	Mainframe
Guthrie	False			
Hancock	True	Alias	Cerro Gordo County	Mainframe
Hardin	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Harrison	True	Solutions	Solutions	Mainframe
Henry	True	Solutions	Solutions	Mainframe
Howard	True	Capture	Smart Software	PC

County	Comp Jail Data	Software Name	Software Source	Comp Type
Humboldt	True	Sleuth	Access Data	PC
Ida	True	Alias	Unknown	LAN
Iowa	True	Sleuth	Access Data	LAN
Jackson	True	Sleuth	ISSDA	PC
Jasper	True	Shield	Unknown	LAN
Jefferson	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Johnson	True	CIS	Computer Information Systems	Mainframe
Jones	True	Sleuth	CMS	Mainframe
Keokuk	True	Solutions	Solutions	Mainframe
Kossuth	True	Alias	MIS	Mainframe
Lee	False			
Linn	True	Jalan	H T E	Mainframe & LAN
Louisa	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Lucas	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Lyon	True	Shield	Shield	Mainframe
Madison	True	Sleuth	CMS	Mainframe
Mahaska	True	Shield	Shieldware	LAN
Marion	True	Solutions	Solutions	Mainframe
Marshall	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Mills	True	CIS	Computer Information Systems	Mainframe
Mitchell	False			
Monona	True	Sleuth	Sleuth	LAN
Monroe	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Montgomery	True	Sleuth	Access Data	Mainframe
Muscatine	False			
O'Brien	True	Shield	Shield Technology	LAN
Osceola	True	Nemesis	Developed Locally	PC
Page	True	Sleuth	Access Date	LAN
Palo Alto	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Plymouth	True	Sleuth	Access Data	Mainframe
Pocahontas	True	Sleuth	Access Data	LAN
Polk	True	Database-SQL-MS-7	Printrak/Motorloa	LAN
Pottawattamie	True	CIS	CIS	Mainframe
Poweshiek	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Ringgold	True	Sleuth	Access Data	LAN
Sac	True	Alias	County MIS	LAN
Scott	True	Jail Inmate Tracking	DSI	LAN
Shelby	True	Sleuth	Access Data	PC
Sioux	True	Shield	Shields	LAN
Story	True	Crijstad	Developed Locally	Mainframe
Tama	True	Shield	Applied Technologies	LAN
Taylor	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Union	True	Sleuth	Access Data	PC
Van Buren	True	PCS Law Enforc System	Joe Sandegren	PC
Wapello	True	PCS Law Enforc System	Joe Sandegren	LAN

County	Comp Jail Data	Software Name	Software Source	Comp Type
Warren	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN
Washington	True	Sleuth	Sleuth	LAN
Wayne	True	Sleuth	Access Data	LAN
Webster	True	Sleuth	Access Data	Mainframe
Winnebago	True	Alias	McGladery	Mainframe
Winneshiek	True	Sleuth	Unknown	LAN
Woodbury	True	Jalan, Crimes, Word, Excel	H T E & Developed Locally	Mainframe & LAN
Worth	True	Sleuth	Access Data	LAN
Wright	True	Sleuth	CMS	LAN

Appendix C – Availability of IOWA System and Internet in County Attorney's Offices

SO CC is the indicator as to whether or not the County Attorney's primary office is located in the same building as the Sheriff's Office Communication Center, where an IOWA system terminal would be located.

Distance is the distance between the County Attorney's primary office and the Sheriff's Office Communication Center.

County Name	SO CC	Distance	Internet	Access Type
Adair	False	3 Blocks	True	Dial
Adams	True		True	Dial
Allamakee	True		False	
Appanoose	False	1/2 Mile	True	Dial
Audubon	False	1 Block	True	T-1
Benton	False	200 Feet	True	T-1
Black Hawk	True		True	T-1
Boone	False		True	T-1
Bremer	False	1 Block	False	
Buchanan	True		True	Dial
Buena Vista	False		True	T-1
Butler	False	500 Feet	True	T-1
Calhoun	False	1/2 Block	True	Dial
Carroll	False	2 Blocks	True	T-1
Cass	False	1 Block	True	Dial
Cedar	False	1/2 mile	True	T-1
Cerro Gordo	True		True	T-1
Cherokee	False	1 Block	True	Dial
Chickasaw	False	1/2 Block	False	
Clarke	False	1.2 Miles	True	Dial
Clay	False	1.5 Miles	True	T-1
Clayton	False	11 miles	True	Dial
Clinton	False	200 Feet	True	T-1
Crawford	False	3 Blocks	True	Dial
Dallas	False	1 Block	True	T-1
Davis	False	3 Blocks	True	Dial
Decatur	True		False	
Delaware	False	1 1/2 Blocks	True	Dial
Des Moines	False	300 Yards	True	T-1
Dickinson	False	2 Blocks	True	
Dubuque	False	100 Feet	True	T-1
Emmet	False	3 Blocks	True	Dial
Fayette	False	28 Miles	True	Dial
Floyd	False		True	Dial
Franklin	False	1 Block	False	

County Name	SO CC	Distance	Internet	Access Type
Fremont	False	2 Blocks	True	Dial
Greene	True		False	
Grundy	False	1 Block	True	Dial
Guthrie	True		True	T-1
Hamilton	False	1.3 Miles	True	Dial
Hancock	True		True	Dial
Hardin	False	100 Yards	True	T-1
Harrison	False	2 Blocks	True	Dial
Henry	False	300 Feet	True	T-1
Howard	False	100 Feet	True	T-1
Humboldt	True		True	T-1
Ida	False	1 1/2 Miles	True	Dial
Iowa	False	1 Block	True	Dial
Jackson	False	100 Feet	True	T-1
Jasper	False	3 Blocks	True	Dial
Jefferson	False	2 1/2 Blocks	True	T-1
Johnson	False	1/4 Mile	True	T-1
Jones	True		True	Dial
Keokuk	True		False	
Kossuth	False	1/2 Block	True	T-1
Lee	False	17 Miles	True	T-1
Linn	False	1/4 Mile	True	T-1
Louisa	False	1/4 Mile	True	Dial
Lucas	False	2 Blocks	False	
Lyon	False	3 Blocks	True	T-1
Madison	False	1 Mile	True	Dial
Mahaska	True		True	Dial
Marion	True		True	T-1
Marshall	True		True	
Mills	True		True	T-1
Mitchell	False	200 Yards	True	Dial
Monona	False	150 Feet	True	Dial
Monroe	False	3 Blocks	True	T-1
Montgomery	False	2 Blocks	True	Dial
Muscatine	True		True	T-1
O'Brien	False	1/2 Block	True	Dial
Osceola	False	100 Feet	True	T-1
Page	False	2 Blocks	True	Dial
Palo Alto	False	2 Blocks	True	Dial
Plymouth	True		True	T-1
Pocahontas	False	18 miles	True	Dial
Polk	False	1 Block	True	T-1
Pottawattamie	False	3 Miles	True	T-1
Poweshiek	False	2 Blocks	True	T-1
Ringgold	False	50 Yards	True	Dial

County Name	SO CC	Distance	Internet	Access Type
Sac	True		True	Dial
Scott	True		True	T-1
Shelby	False	2 Blocks	True	T-1
Sioux	False	1 Block	True	T-1
Story	True		True	T-1
Tama	True		True	T-1
Taylor	False	1 Block	True	Dial
Union	True		True	Dial
Van Buren	False	1/2 Block	False	
Wapello	False	5 Blocks	True	T-1
Warren	True		True	T-1
Washington	False	100 feet	True	T-1
Wayne	False	1Block	True	Dial
Webster	True		True	Dial
Winnebago	False	150 feet	True	Dial
Winneshiek	False	1/2 Mile	True	Dial
Woodbury	False	200 Feet	True	T-1
Worth	False	1 Block	True	T-1
Wright	False	15 miles	True	T-1

Appendix D – Computer Type and Software Usage by County Attorney's Office

County	Computer	Comp Type	Case Mgmt	Software Name	Software Origin
Adair	True	PC	False		
Adams	True	PC	False		
Allamakee	True	PC	False		
Appanoose	True	PC	True	Access	Off the Shelf
Audubon	True	LAN	True	Word Perfect	Off the Shelf
Benton	True	PC	True	Word Perfect	Off the Shelf
Black Hawk	True	LAN	True	Prosecutor Dialog	Graphic Solutions
Boone	True	Mainframe	True	No Name	
Bremer	True	PC	False		
Buchanan	True	PC	False		
Buena Vista	True	LAN	False		
Butler	True	PC	False		
Calhoun	True	PC	False		
Carroll	True	LAN	True	Excel	Insight
Cass	True	PC	False		
Cedar	True	PC	False		
Cerro Gordo	True	LAN & PC	True	Docket Systems	Developed Locally
Cherokee	True	PC	False		
Chickasaw	True	UNK	False		
Clarke	True	LAN	True	Word Perfect	Off the Shelf
Clay	True	LAN	True	Excel and Amicus	
Clayton	True	PC	False		
Clinton	True	LAN	True	Excel and Access	Off the Shelf
Crawford	True	PC	False		
Dallas	True	LAN	True	Prosecutor Dialog	Graphic Computer Solutions
Davis	True	PC	True	Word	Off the Shelf
Decatur	True	PC	False		
Delaware	True	PC	False		
Des Moines	True	LAN	True	Prosecutor Dialog	Prosecutor Dialog
Dickinson	True	Mainframe	False		
Dubuque	True	LAN	True	Prosecutor Dialog	Graphic Computer Solutions
Emmet	True	PC	False		
Fayette	True	PC	False		
Floyd	True	PC	True	Word Perfect	Off the Shelf
Franklin	True	PC	True	No Name	Data Quest
Fremont	True	PC	False		
Greene	True	PC	False		
Grundy	True	PC	False		
Guthrie	True	LAN	False		
Hamilton	True	PC	False		
Hancock	True	LAN	True	Access	Prosecutor Dialog
Hardin	True	LAN	True	Prosecutor Dialog	PATC

County	Computer	Comp Type	Case Mgmt	Software Name	Software Origin
Harrison	True	PC	False		
Henry	True	LAN	True	Prosecutor Dialog	Graphic Computer Solutions
Howard	True	PC	False		
Humboldt	True	PC	True	Prosecutor Dialog	Graphic Computer Solutions
Ida	True	LAN	False		
Iowa	True	PC	True	Excel	Off the Shelf
Jackson	True	PC	False		
Jasper	True	PC	True	Access	Off the Shelf
Jefferson	True	LAN	True	Prosecutor II	Microfirm Software
Johnson	True	Mainframe	True	No Name	Developed Locally
Jones	True	PC	False		
Keokuk	True	PC	False		
Kossuth	True	LAN	False		
Lee	True	LAN	True	Excel	Off the Shelf
Linn	True	LAN	False		
Louisa	True	PC	False		
Lucas	True	PC	False		
Lyon	True	LAN	True	Excel	Off the Shelf
Madison	True	LAN	False		
Mahaska	True	PC	False		
Marion	True	LAN	True	No Name	Developed Locally
Marshall	True	LAN	True	Q & A Database	Unknown Vendor
Mills	True	LAN	True	Excel	Off the Shelf
Mitchell	True	LAN	False		
Monona	True	PC	False		
Monroe	True	PC	False		
Montgomery	True	PC	True	Excel	Off the Shelf
Muscatine	True	LAN	False		
O'Brien	True	PC	False		
Osceola	True	PC	True	Lotus	Off the Shelf
Page	True	PC	True	Excel	Developed Locally
Palo Alto	True	LAN	True	No Name	NA
Plymouth	True	LAN	False		
Pocahontas	True	LAN	False		
Polk	True	LAN	True	Prosecutor Dialog	Computer Graphics
Pottawattamie	True	LAN	True	Time Matters	Data.txt Corp
Poweshiek	True	LAN	False		
Ringgold	True	PC	True	Word	Off the Shelf
Sac	True	PC	True	Word	Off the Shelf
Scott	True	LAN	True	Prosecutor Dialog	Graphic Computer Solutions
Shelby	True	LAN	False		
Sioux	True	LAN	True	Prosecutor Dialog	Graphic Computer Solutions
Story	True	LAN	True	Prosecutor Dialog & Process	GCS & Locally
Tama	True	LAN	False		
Taylor	True	PC	False		

County	Computer	Comp Type	Case Mgmt	Software Name	Software Origin
Union	True	PC	True	No Name	
Van Buren	True	PC	True	Prosecutor Dialog	Computer Graphics
Wapello	True	LAN	True	Prosecutor Dialog	PCS
Warren	True	LAN	True	Access	Off the Shelf
Washington	True	LAN	True	No Name	Off the Shelf
Wayne	True	PC	False		
Webster	True	LAN	True	Access	Off the Shelf
Winnebago	True	PC	False		
Winneshiek	True	LAN	False		
Woodbury	True	LAN	True	Pros Dialog & Crystal Rpts	PATC/Crystal Decisions
Worth	True	LAN	False		
Wright	True	PC	False		